

In the second category of cases, where Government does not accept the award, the only course of action is to withdraw from acquisition, unless possession of the land has been taken prior to the award. Where possession has been already taken, the award amount must be paid forthwith.

In the third category of cases, the owner of the land does not accept the award and challenges the quantum of compensation. In such cases, he is normally reluctant to accept the amount. So, the amount can be deposited in Court and the Court may be moved to notify to the owner the fact of such deposit. If the owner allows the amount to remain in Court, the Government will not be liable for interest. Section 32 empowers the Court to invest the amount so deposited in some Government securities. If the deposit is made in such cases, then even if the amount of compensation is enhanced, Government would be saving interest on the amount deposited.

The fourth category of cases relates to award where there is dispute about the title to the land or about the apportionment. There may be also cases where the owner of the land is either a minor or a person of unsound mind, etc., prohibiting immediate payment to him. In such cases, Government would be exonerated from payment of interest if the amount is deposited in Court.

3. The position is different when the Court awards enhanced compensation on a reference made to it under Section 18. In such cases, Government may—

(i) accept the enhancement *in toto*,

or

(ii) accept it in part,

or

(iii) contest it *in toto*.

In the first case, the amount due should be deposited as early as possible. In the second case, the amount which Government does not contest should be deposited in Court and expeditious action taken to file an appeal to the High Court in respect of the balance and to move for stay of execution to recover such balance. In the third category of cases also, an appeal should be preferred expeditiously and action taken to move the High Court to stay recovery, pending disposal of the appeal.

4. Government desire to impress upon all officers that they are liable to be held responsible for any failure to deposit the proper amount as indicated above, which would make Government liable for payment of interest and consequent loss to Government.

M. VENKATAGIRIRAJU,  
Under Secretary to Government,  
Revenue Department.

#### EDUCATION SECRETARIAT.

Admissibility of Travelling Allowance to members of the Boards and Committees constituted by the Education Department and employees of the District Boards and Municipalities, treating them as non-officials.

READ—

Letter No. DA VIII-D/Edn. V. 375, dated 17th January 1958 from the Accountant General, Mysore, Bangalore.

2. Government letter No. ED 36 SES 57, dated 24th April 1959 addressed to the Accountant General, Mysore, Bangalore.

3. Letter No. DA 8D/VI/23 (2)/149-152, dated 10th July 1959 from the Accountant General, Mysore, Bangalore.

ORDER No. ED 36 SES 57, DATED BANGALORE, THE 4TH SEPTEMBER 1959  
(BHADRAPADA 13, SAKA ERA 1881).

The Accountant General, Mysore, Bangalore, requested for clarification in his letter, dated 17th January 1958 read above regarding payment of T.A. and D.A. to the non-official members of the Secondary Education Board constituted by

Government. He wanted clarification as to whether the members of the Board who are employees of the Educational Institutions managed by the District Boards and Municipalities in the integrated areas of the State are to be treated as official or non-official members of the Board. If in case they are treated as non-official members, they are entitled to T.A. at the rates applicable to such members according to the classification of the Board or Committee. If not, their claims for T.A. for journeys in connection with meetings of the Board will be regulated under the rules applicable to official members.

2. The payment of T.A. and D.A. to the non-official members of the Committees, etc., constituted by Government have to be given as per rules prescribed under Government Notification No. Cod. 1168-57, dated 23rd August 1957 according to which these Committees are to be listed under "A", "B" or "C" according to the importance of the Committee. At present service conditions of the employees in the Local Bodies in the different integrated areas of this State are governed by different laws. The Government of Madras have intimated in their letter No. 176583 E5/59-2-Education, dated 9th March 1959 that the Board of Secondary Education is classified as First Class Committee for the purposes of T.A. and D.A. to its non-official members and that Head Master of the District Board High School is treated as non-official member of the Board.

3. Government were considering the question of issuing general orders regulating the payment of T.A. and D.A. to the staff employed in the District Board, Municipalities and other Local Bodies who are attending the meetings connected with Government work. As the employees of the Local Bodies when selected for the Membership for Committees constituted by Government would be representing particular interest, they will be non-official members of such Committees, and as such they will have to be treated on par with non-official members on the panel of such Committees. Government are, therefore, pleased to direct that the employees of the District Boards, Municipalities and other Local Bodies who are appointed as members of the Committees, Boards, etc., constituted by the Education Department be treated as non-official members for the purposes of payment of T.A. and Daily Allowance as prescribed under Government Notification, Finance Department No. Cod. 1168-57, dated 23rd August 1957.

By Order and in the name of the Governor of Mysore,

AHMED ABDUL AZIZ,  
Under Secretary to Government,  
Education Department.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES SECRETARIAT

Sale of Khadi Hundies-1959.

### C I R C U L A R

No. CI 71 RKD 59, DATED BANGALORE, THE 10TH SEPTEMBER 1959  
(BHADRAPADA 19, SAKA ERA 1881).

As usual the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has distributed Hundies for the sale of Khadi to the various institutions working in this field this year also. All certified Khadi Institutions will be in a position to supply adequate number of hundies of various denominations. The responsibility of organising sales, keeping accounts, recovery of amounts, etc., will rest with the Mysore State Khadi and Village Industries Board. The representatives of the State Khadi and Village Industries Board and also of Institutions in various areas are expected to meet the Deputy Commissioners and other officers in the Districts to help them in this work. With a view to seeing that the scheme is a success and with a view to